

Knowles appoints new UA regents

Local businesswoman Elsa Demeksa among Gov's picks

By Wayne Saucier
Whalesong Reporter

Governor Tony Knowles has appointed two Alaskans to the University of Alaska Board of Regents, to fill the seats vacated earlier this year.

Mike Burns, an Anchorage banker, and Elsa Demeksa, a Juneau businesswoman, were named to the board March 21.

"Elsa Demeksa and Mike Burns are outstanding candidates for the Board of Regents," Knowles said at a ceremony in Anchorage. "Elsa Demeksa brings a strong and balanced background in business, the legislative processes, community activism and international affairs. Mike Burns brings savvy business, political skills and a long commitment to public service."

"This breadth of experience will be critical in guiding the growth of Alaska's university system into the 21st century as we prepare students for the increasingly competitive challenges of the global economy," Knowles added.

Burns is president and chief executive officer of Key Bank of Alaska. He holds a bachelor's degree in political

science and a law degree, and has been involved in banking since the mid-1980s. He is also involved in many organizations, including the Anchorage Telephone Utility, Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc., and the Pacific Coast Banking School.

"A well-educated and trained work force is vital to Alaska's ability to unlock the potential of its vast resources," Burns said. "My background is in business, not education, but I feel the skills and disciplines of the business world can add value to the educational mission of the university."

Demeksa has been a Juneau businesswoman since 1984, and worked as a legislative aide from 1980 through 1990. She holds a degree in English Literature.

"I'm looking forward to the challenge of contributing to the continually changing horizon of the university system," Demeksa said. "I look forward to working toward the governor's goal of making the university an institution all Alaska high school students and students from around the world will consider for their higher education."

The seats became open earlier this year as Regents Eric Forrer and Virginia Breeze finished their eight-year terms.



Elsa Demeksa



Photo by Wayne Saucier

In the halls of power

A day at the Capitol with UAS interns

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UA, union negotiations may be at impasse

Teacher's federation prepares for strike; bad-faith bargaining charged

By Wayne Saucier
Whalesong Reporter

A union representing about 250 of the University of Alaska's 1,100 regular full-time faculty members has distributed strike ballots to its members, and will decide whether or not to strike by April 3.

But the question of whether the two sides have actually reached an impasse in their mediated negotiations remains unclear.

The union declared an impasse on March 10. Ralph McGrath, ACCFT president and professor of history at UAA said, "There is only an impasse, and we are ward to take a legal strike

According to McGrath, an impasse may be declared "if one side is that there is deadlock."

Mark Neumayr, associate general counsel for the university, disagreed. "It is my understanding that if the parties are not in agreement as to whether impasse exists, it's up to the Alaska Labor Relations Agency (ALRA) to make that decision," he said. The ALRA is the state agency overseeing the negotiation process.

The university contends that negotiations will continue on April 3 and 4.

"We do not believe that negotiations are at impasse and we remain encouraged by the possibility of a mediated settlement," said UA Director of Labor Relations Jim Johnsen.

"The university believes progress was made in mediation," said Johnsen. "The mediator agreed to come back and sched-

uled another mediation for April 3."

The union claims it will continue to negotiate. "It is on our agenda to meet with the university [on April 3]," said Eric Leegard, the union's representative for the Juneau campus. "The university prefers to call it mediation, but as far as we're concerned, mediation ended when the impasse was declared."

Disagreement over how students will be affected by a strike has led to much confusion. Union officials maintain that faculty members who strike can refuse to accept work done by students for substitute teachers in their absence. "It's certainly at the discretion of the faculty members to determine whether the quality of the work that is performed [for

substitute teachers] is appropriate," said McGrath. "Some may review the course work after the fact and approve it, some may not approve it."

According to Johnsen, however, during a union strike, "the university is able to require that student work performed for replacement faculty be used for completion of the students' academic requirements."

Concern over the impact on students was raised earlier this month when a draft letter from faculty members of the Dental Assisting and Dental Hygiene programs on the Anchorage campus was released to the press. The letter was addressed to students of the program, and informed them that they "will not cross the picket lines to conduct classes."

The letter went on to say that, "as the teachers of record for your classes, we will not accept work that is done for substitute teachers, or work that is graded by other teachers that are not the teachers of record."

In a letter to students, UAS Chancellor Marshall Lind attempted to reassure them that "it is incorrect for faculty to say that [students'] academic progress cannot be provided by the university in the event of a strike."

"We are working hard so that you will be able to continue your academic program," Lind added. "It is our intent to cover classes with ACCFT faculty who choose to continue to teach, with part-time faculty, with other faculty who volunteer to help, or with distance education technology."

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Impasse...

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Arguments have continued to be made through a propaganda war that erupted shortly after the abrupt end of mediation on March 10.

"Blame for the failure of recent mediation lies solely with the University of Alaska Administration," said McGrath in a press release dated March 12, 1997, in response to a press release put out by the University on March 10. He calls the university press release "deceitful, imaginary and illusory."

"It represents the worst side of the University Administration," he added.

The union accused the university of misrepresenting to the public, in its press release, their last offers during mediated bargaining sessions.

For example, the university release stated that they had offered the union a health benefits plan with a 3 percent inflation factor.

"That's a lie," said McGrath. "They offered a health plan with no inflationary factor."

Bob Miller, the university's director of public affairs, disagreed. "All along the university's position has been that all employees will be on the same health plan."

"They've got a health plan that was devised prior to the escalating health costs that forced the university to take some cost containment measures," he added.

The union's press release also stated that "the university misrepresented when stating that in their discussions the teachers workload remained unchanged."

The university's press release had claimed that the administration "must clarify [their] ability to assign instructional, research, and service responsibilities."

"We expect in most cases, faculty would be assigned 12 credit hours of instruction and/or research and 3 credit hours of service," said the release. "The university is not proposing to assign faculty 15 credit hours of instruction plus service."

McGrath insists, however, that wasn't the university's position during mediated sessions. "Their position was the right to assign our faculty members a 15 credit hour teaching load. . . [and], in order to attain tenure at the university, [faculty members] are absolutely required to meet certain criteria of performing service or research," he said.

The tense state of relations continued last week, when the two parties filed charges

against each other with the ALRA. On March 18, the university filed a bad faith bargaining charge against the union, requesting the agency to declare that no impasse exists and that any strike vote and/or strike be declared void. The university also requested that the union be ordered back to the bargaining table.

On March 21, the union filed a series of six unfair labor practices charges against the university. The union claims that the university has violated various Alaska state statutes by 1) "intercepting and spying on union activities" when they "stole" the memo from the dental hygiene program faculty members to students, 2) using "intimidation, threats, or coercion to employees in the exercise of their rights" by bypassing union representatives and attempting to bargain directly with union members, 3) engaging in bad-faith bargaining by disseminating information to the press and the public without furnishing it to the union, 4) "threatening to permanently or temporarily replace faculty," 5) "engaging in bargaining with the intent of frustrating the employees' rights to engage in concerted activities as provided for in [Alaska state statutes]" by delaying a strike vote until after the school year, thus rendering a strike ineffective, and 6) making "an illegal inquiry into Union activities" when they asked some of the faculty members whether or not they would cross the picket line in the event of a strike.

The significance of the charges filed by the union is that it will affect the determination of what type of strike the union will be engaging in, should they decide to strike. If the charges are upheld, the strike would be an unfair labor practices (ULP) strike, as opposed to an economic strike, which was planned up to this point.

In the event of a ULP strike, the university does not have the right to permanently replace striking employees. They can, however, replace faculty members engaging in an economic strike. Therefore, the declaration of a ULP strike would serve to protect employees who decide to strike.

ALRA officials said an investigation is in progress and will be concluded as soon as possible.

Of the 250 union members, 29 are employed at UAS, 12 of which teach on the Juneau campus. The subject areas taught by ACCFT faculty on the Juneau campus include vocational/technical, business information systems, and some lower division English classes.

OPINION: Society won't sit on pot much longer

By Chris Druckenmiller
Minnesota Daily

It's hard not to encounter marijuana at most college parties these days. As the evening passes and the alcohol loosens everyone up, someone will inevitably get out a small, self-rolled cigarette. That person lights it, takes a long drag and holds it in for a while, then passes it on to the next partner.

The next person may or may not accept it, but there's never much fuss over it. I'm one of those who don't partake when a marijuana joint is offered to me, but I'm not one to stop others from enjoying it if they choose. I remember being really nervous the first time marijuana was in my presence. What if the cops rushed in right now, I wondered. What if the FBI has been stalking out this particular apartment for months, waiting for the right moment to burst in with a SWAT team and apprehend all of us? What if they ship me off to Tarantula Island where I'll have to fight for my life, constantly running from larger-than-life arachnids as punishment for my anti-social behavior?

Today, I'm wiser and more mellow. It's just pot, and there is no such thing as Tarantula Island. Marijuana is becoming an accepted drug in our culture.

Marijuana is becoming an accepted drug in our culture ... Of course, some of the legalization effort's supporters aren't just interested in helping ease the pain of those who suffer from glaucoma. It's about legal weed, man!

Although the medical-use argument is a strong one for legalizing marijuana, it also serves to further illustrate the cultural bias this country has toward the drug. The medicinal-use argument has its flaws, but few would believe in legalizing marijuana because prohibition shows cultural preferences for alcohol, tobacco and caffeine.

Even with legal drugs, people are always finding justifications based on health reasons. Studies have shown that a glass of red wine each day cuts cholesterol. A two-pack-a-day smoker friend of mine once tried to convince me that his lungs were strong because smoking exercises them. Hogwash.

It seems to me that the debate about pot is three sided. One group is vehement about keeping marijuana illegal, a second is vehement about making it legal and the third is somewhere in the middle — which is what I believe is the majority's opinion.

According to a survey conducted of teens and adults by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at

Columbia University, since 1991 people's opinions about marijuana have mellowed. From 1991 to 1995 the number of people that say there is great risk of harm in regular use of marijuana dropped from about 80 percent to about 60 percent.

Regardless of the drug's actual effect, people just don't think pot is that big of a deal.

I feel rather comfortable now when I'm around it. I sometimes wonder where my initial uneasiness came from. But if I think about it, I know where; grade school health class. My health class taught blooming adolescents about all the evils of the world: bad posture, sexually transmitted diseases, alcoholism, tobacco and, among other things, illegal drugs, like marijuana. (This is the same health class that showed the movie "Outsiders" to teach us about gang violence.) Teachers warned that sex can be icky; slouching, although it may look cool when your 11, can hurt you when you're 65; cigarettes turn your lungs brown and fill them with holes; and marijuana kills your brain cells.

In high school, drugs took on some new meanings. For example, the hard-core drugs were discussed in my English classes. My teachers would point out, under their breaths, that this particular poet was wasted out of his mind on opium when he wrote the brilliant piece of literature before us. Sure, he may have died at an early age, but what writing! About all I knew of pot then was that the druggie kids got arrested

and sent to juvenile corrections for doing drugs and rich kids got slapped on the hands for selling them.

College changed everything, though. I started to meet more and more people who smoked pot. They seemed decent enough, got good grades and cared about where they were going in life — a far cry from the washed-up losers I remembered seeing on ABC's after-school specials.

Admittedly, I've also known a couple of people who have heavily used pot. They do live up to the pot-head caricature I was introduced to in health class — but these people are in the minority.

I've been asked for pot before, especially when I let my hair and beard grow longer. These days, I've been told, I look more like a Surge drinker who pops a Mentos every now and then rather than a pot head. I always felt uneasy when I was asked for pot, though. Sometimes my uneasiness was not because I was being asked to do something illegal, but because I felt sorry for the person asking. Social stigmas made a simple question a leap

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Catch a Whale in Your Web
<http://www.jun.alaska.edu/whalesong>

OPINION: Who's protecting higher education?

By Marie M. Scholle
Chair, UA Staff Alliance System
Governance Council

We have been told that the University will be the target of large budget cuts this year. Any budget cut is serious, but a large budget cut will have devastating consequences in some communities as this will surely bring layoffs to staff and faculty.

Taking our concerns to Juneau, we went to meet with legislators on the Finance Committee to plead our case. I was dismayed at the arrogance of some of the legislators. We were told such things as "There is no reason why we can't send our children out of state for their education, they can then decide for themselves if they want to come back to Alaska." This State does not need a University? I was informed that "this state does not need to support Agriculture or dairy research as we can buy our milk from Seattle cheaper." Another long-time legislator, who's daughter is graduating from University of Alaska Anchorage told us that she would not support the University of Alaska because "they lied to the legislature about the community colleges", when in fact, the University probably offers more community-type programs than it ever did. Still another legislator stated that we should close the entire University system down and just keep small community colleges around. Then we heard from the legislator who would not support the University because the Anchorage campus did not have dorms like Fairbanks so he had to send his child to a different school. I guess the thought of his child going the Fairbanks campus was too much for him.

There is something wrong with this picture. If anyone has been lied to, it has been the citizens of Alaska. We voted for legislators who would spur on economic growth and keep Alaskans working. Instead, their actions are about to put some long time Alaskans on the unemployment rolls.

These people ran on a platform which stated that they supported education and supported cuts in state spending. No one ever ran on the platform of supporting education but not supporting the University of Alaska. More importantly is the reality that these legislators do not realize the consequences of their actions. Many communities depend on revenues generated from the college campuses. Budget cuts will mean layoffs which, in turn, will affect the local economy.

Closing the university, as suggested by some Anchorage legislators is not an option. We need to be working toward expanding education, not eliminating it. By the year 2000, two out of three jobs will require at least some college education.

gerous, tell it to a member of Mothers Against Drunk Drivers or someone afflicted with lung cancer.

The dangers of these drugs are only partially relevant to their legality. It's mostly cultural. For some groups, smoking pot is a religious experience; for example, Rastafarians. Telling a Rastafarian not to smoke pot is like telling a Christian not to serve wine to minors during communion.

Certainly, the health risks are there. Some studies have shown that smoking one joint damages your lungs as much as a pack of cigarettes. However, the pleasure of one joint goes a long way, and most people don't smoke marijuana in as great a quantity as cigarettes.

Keeping pot illegal has more to do with keeping American Puritanism alive and well than it does with keeping people

Absent will be our Alaskan young people. Alaskan jobs will continue to be offered to people "imported" from outside. What does that say for legislators' commitment to "Alaskan hire"? For every research dollar that the State gives, the University gets up to \$9.00 in Federal funds. Japan is about to spend millions of dollars building the Arctic Research Center addition in Fairbanks. Deferred maintenance dollars have not stayed in Fairbanks. If you look at the names on the construction vehicles, they have Anchorage addresses. The University makes a huge contribution to the economy in additional non-general fund dollars brought in, not to mention the money employees and students contribute to the local economy.

I am very proud of our University. I have earned three degrees from this institution and I have made a living for my family working for the University as a Staff member. I could have made more money working for State government or private industry doing the same job as I do at the University. However, I have invested a lot of time at this institution. I have seen some of the destruction that has been caused at the hands of Juneau Legislators. But now, enough is enough. Let us get on with doing what we do best, that is, educating our young people and our older citizens who are looking for a new challenge.

The University is not just a place to read a book. It is a place that holds much of Alaska's history in its library archives, conducts arts and music festivals, bringing to Alaska the finest artists and musicians in the world. It is a place for the children's choirs on Saturday mornings, sports events on Friday and Saturday nights. It is a place where people from many different cultures and countries come together to exchange ideas. In emergencies, such as fires, floods and power failures, the University has been a shelter for citizens forced from their homes. It is an institution to be proud of, and the staff, faculty and students will work hard to ensure its future prosperity.

Interior legislators are working hard for the University but they are facing an "uphill battle". Many other legislators have no concept of what the university really means to the communities it serves. Many of those legislators' constituents may have no idea about how the university benefits them in educational, social and economic terms. We will need the support of community leaders and neighbors if the university is to survive. The University of Alaska will continue to serve the communities. University students, faculty and staff will continue to work with legislators to stop the destruction of a fine institution. We need your help.

Marie M. Scholle

Letters to the Editor

The Whalesong encourages readers to voice their opinion. Send comments via e-mail to JYWHALE or drop off at the Whalesong office located downstairs in the Mourant building.

ACCFT needs students' help

The University is driving the teachers to a strike, and you can help. Students are the most critical part of this institution, and your voices can determine whether or not your teachers are in the classroom. The teachers and the state-wide University administration have been attempting to negotiate a new contract for over three years. We continue to teach on an expired contract because we are teachers and our lives revolve around our students, and helping them learn. We keep hoping good sense will prevail and the University will negotiate a new contract with us. With over a 1000 days invested, and little success, our options are running out.

What's next? 1.) We continue to negotiate, 2.) We go to binding arbitration, after a "Limited Strike," 3.) We teachers give in and live under the University's proposals. The University proposes that we agree to live under their rules, but they have the right to change those rules whenever they see fit. Would you, as a student, take a class from a teacher that gives you the grading criteria, with the stipulation that he/she can change the rules at any time, without conferring with you? Of course not! That is in essence what the University is trying to force us to agree to.

The University's contract proposal is set up for going to arbitration. It takes away stability, the means to protect ourselves, and makes us subject to rule changes at their will. Our proposal is essentially the same as we've had for years, updated to cover changes in technology and distance delivery. A 50/50 split by an arbitrator would put us behind our present working conditions, but that's a chance we're willing to take. Something has to be done. Short of a negotiated contract, binding arbitration is our only option. This process calls for the contract proposals from the University and the Union to be given to an unbiased third party, who shuffles the two proposals into one and gives it back, directing both parties to live by it. Neither party has the advantage in this process.

To get to binding arbitration, a "limited strike" must occur; that's the way the law is written. To get back into the classroom, we need your help. Teachers either have to give in, or the strike has to be enjoined (stopped) by the courts. Either of two parties can enjoin the strike. *The University can have the strike stopped* at any time, or you, the students, can stop the strike, provided that you can show you are being "harmed." This is why, if teachers are forced to strike, it must occur before your courses are over. Contact the Alaska State Labor Relations Agency, in Anchorage, if a strike occurs and you are being harmed (907-269-4895).

The state-wide University administration has reverted to telling non-truths, and intimidating faculty and students. These tactics are predictable and unfortunately the University has the power machine to continue. Both the University and your teachers are here to serve you. If a strike occurs, please help us all by enjoining it. The University is too proud to call an impasse, and your teachers just can't afford to live with what's being offered.

Thank you for your support.

—Eric Leegard, UAS Marine Technology Instructor

Oppose GOP funding cuts

When times are hard, it is important to know who your friends are. As their buildings decay, tuition climbs, and quality of education declines, University of Alaska students must wonder if they have any friends left at the State Capitol.

This year in Juneau, as in the past, Democrats are proving to be the only friends of Alaska's college students. During the last three years, my boss Governor Tony Knowles proposed lean but responsible budgets for the university, which were supported by Democratic legislators. Each year, however, Republicans cut university funding. This year, the Republicans in the State Senate are asking the University to get by with nearly \$4.2 million less. It is largely because of these cuts that your tuition bills have increased dramatically while services have decreased. The Republican legislature is clearly no friend of students.

Call your Republican legislators and urge them to support the Governor's university budget. Tell them Alaska deserves a higher education system which attracts students from across the country, not a system which forces Alaskans to flee the state in search of a decent education. Most importantly, register to vote, and during the next election, remember who your friends are.

—Johnny Ceffalio, President, Alaska Young Democrats



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A Capitol experience at the legislature

UAS students learn the ropes of government through a semester-long internship

Story and photos by Wayne Saucier
Whalesong Reporter

Phones ring, printers print, and fax machines transmit facsimiles in Representative Gary Davis' office, as Jenny Salazar describes her government internship at the Alaska State Legislature.

Salazar, along with fellow UAS student Chris Hieb, is among 10 University of Alaska students working in the Capitol Building through a government internship program.

"I always knew I wanted to work sessions in the Capitol," she says. "Overall, it's been a really good experience."

The program is designed to give students "a practical, hands-on experience of how government works," says UAS Professor of political science Clive Thomas, who coordinates the program. "It combines academic instruction in the classroom with practical experience, giving them a chance to apply what they've learned."

The 12-credit 5-day week is supplemented by a three-credit Saturday morning seminar taught by Thomas. The seminar "gives us a chance to get together to talk about what we're doing," says Salazar. The students discuss many different aspects of the legislative process, including things like the role of legislators, interest groups, lobbyists, and the press, the budget process, the committee process, the role of the governor's office, the courts, and many other concepts.

Although the internship is not a paid one, the students receive a \$4,000 stipend for the semester, and those students who travel from Fairbanks and Anchorage also receive a travel stipend.

Salazar, a 22-year-old liberal arts major, is one of the two Southeast interns. She handles constituent relations, listening to concerns of people from Davis' district. She also does some background research involved in the legislative process.

She really enjoys the working atmosphere, she says. "It's just like having a regular job."

"I work in an office environment," she adds. "I don't have to go to school every day, and there's no daily homework to do. It's not like being in school at all."

There is plenty to do, though. "I stay pretty busy," she says. "I usually work around 35 to 40 hours a week." Aside from dealing with constituents, Salazar has also done some work on legislation. She has done some research for an upcoming consumer protection bill and has handled responses to a survey concerning a proposed tax hike on tobacco products.

Salazar calls Davis' office a "very laid-back office."

"Even when things get stressful, everybody's joking to try to keep things light," she says.

She really enjoys working for Rep. Davis, she says. "He's a really great guy. [Many representatives] are not on pedestals like most people think."

As for the future, Salazar would like to continue working in government, maybe even at the Capitol. "I would like to work here in the Capitol a few more sessions, maybe as a staffer. Preferably for somebody in the majority. . . it's nice knowing our bills are going somewhere," she jokes.

Chris Hieb, the other legislative in-



Representative Gary Davis pauses to chat with his student intern, Jennifer Salazar. "It's a very laid back office," says Salazar, a UAS student participating in a semester-long internship program.

tern from UAS, works for Senator Dave Donley, R-Anchorage. Hieb is a 25-year-old fifth-year student originally from Spokane, Washington.

Like Salazar, Hieb does a lot of constituent work.

"Senator Donley likes to contact every constituent that calls or writes to him, so we spend a lot of time talking to constituents, letting them know what's going on," he says.

He is also doing some work on some of Sen. Donley's legislation. He is involved in doing background work on a juvenile waiver bill, which would have juveniles who commit a second crime with a deadly weapon waived to adult court, and a joint resolution on campaign finance reform, which would be a statement of intent to the U.S. Congress revealing the Alaska Legislature's stand on the issue.

Hieb might like to come back to the Capitol someday, he says. "I don't know that I would ever run for office, but I'd like to come back, maybe to be a staffer," he says.

Thomas says he gets much positive feedback from the legislators and their staff concerning the interns and the work they have done, and plans on continuing the program next year. He says the program is very beneficial to students, "whatever their major."

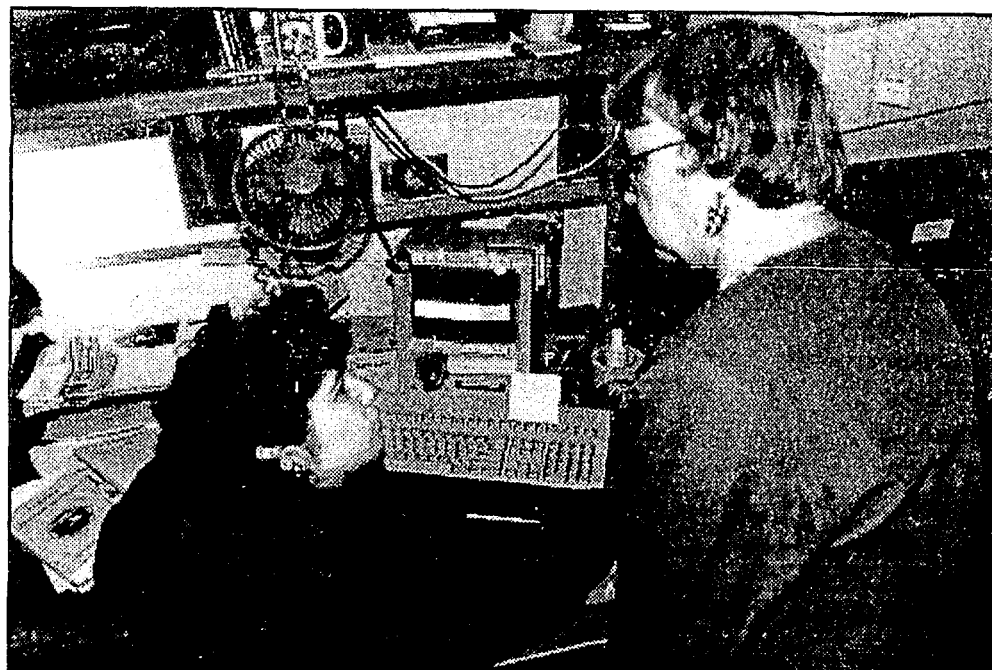
"We've had majors from education, natural sciences, journalism. . . pretty much across the board," he says.

A big advantage of the program is that students can make contacts, get references, and get noticed by showing their face every day in the capitol building.

"It can only help my career," says Hieb.

A consensus of what students think about the program can, perhaps, be summed up in Hieb's response to being asked how he was enjoying his internship. . .

"Oh, it's a blast. . ."



Salazar consults legislative aide Helen Donahue in her office as they work on constituent relations documents.



Student intern Chris Hieb reads over documents in Senator Dave Donley's office, where he works as a student intern.

Drug arrests up on college campuses

By Colleen DeBaise
College Press Service

Drug arrests on college campuses have soared in recent years, but that's due more to stricter enforcement than a growing numbers of users, say campus officials.

Drug arrests jumped 18 percent in 1995, marking the fourth year in a row with a double-digit increase in arrests, according to an annual survey of 500 colleges by the Chronicle of Higher Education.

There were 6,797 drug arrests and 15,208 arrests for alcohol violations, confirming campus officials' impressions that alcohol is by far the biggest substance abuse problem. Overall, however, alcohol arrests rose only about 1 percent from 1994.

The Chronicle survey found that incidences of other crimes dropped in 1995, which paralleled national trends. There were 15 murders, down from 16 in 1994; 1,038 robberies, down from 1,157; and 16,011 burglaries, down from 16,789.

But the number of sex offenses rose to 973, up from 955 in 1994.

Colleges that receive federal funds are required by the 1990 Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act to disclose campus crime statistics. For its survey, the Chronicle analyzed data from only the largest universities—those with more than 5,000 students.

Most of the drug arrests involved marijuana, although the number of arrests involving LSD and cocaine were slightly higher, the survey found.

Eleven colleges reported more than 100 drug arrests in 1995: Arizona State, Michigan State, Northern Arizona and San Jose State universities; Rutgers University at New Brunswick; and the universities of Arizona, California at Berkeley, Maryland at College Park, Michigan at Ann Arbor, North Carolina at Greensboro, and Wisconsin at Madison.

The largest jump was at Northern Arizona, where drug arrests increased by 40 percent in 1994, then 70 percent in 1995.

But according to Larry Barnett, director of the university police department, the high numbers resulted from aggressive enforcement. By 1996, the number of drug arrests at NAU had dropped 23 percent.

"The first thing we did when we recognized there was an increase in alcohol and drug violations was involve the [campus] community," he said. A few years ago, Barnett started the Campus Safety Aides program, in which students with police radios and mountain bikes patrol areas that police cars can't reach.

"They're a real strong deterrent to rapes and that sort of thing," he said. "The students have come across students smoking marijuana. They're basically the eyes and ears of the police department."

The 20 Campus Safety Aides are paid by the university, and those who are criminal justice majors can receive course credit.

But Barnett, like other campus officials, reports that an increasing number of students are growing intolerant of their peers' drug

use.

"We saw a significant increase in students reporting other students using drugs," he said. There were 133 drug arrests in 1995, up from 78 the previous year, and many tips came from students sick of drug use in their dorms, he said.

NAU also increased its police patrols during "peak hours" to crack down on offenders. Eight police officers now patrol the campus during the prime time for student parties, weekend nights from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

At University of Wisconsin at Madison, arrests rose from 99 in 1994 to 126 the following year. Campus officials say that's because university police beefed up patrols of a parking lot where most of the drug activity seemed to originate.

Campus officials told the Chronicle that many kinds of campus crime can be linked to drug and alcohol use.

"You are not as likely to get in a fight if you aren't high," Alan J. Lizotte, executive director of the Consortium for Higher Education

Campus Crime Research at the State University of New York at Albany told the newspaper. "You're not as likely to be raped. If you get rid of sellers, you get rid of unsavory characters and keep students from being victimized."

At NAU, the university police department cracked down on drug and alcohol abuse with the idea that "we would be able to reduce the likelihood of sexual assault," Barnett said. The number of reported rapes at NAU dropped from six in 1994, to two per year in 1995 and 1996.

The Chronicle cautioned that the data collected from the reports may understate campus crime. Many universities do not include crimes that are reported to officials other than the police—such as deans or counselors—even though the law requires them to do so, the Chronicle said.

Also, the reports only include crimes that occur on campuses, the newspaper said.

Fewer students going into hard sciences

By Kamariea Forcier and Peter Kauffner
Minnesota Daily
University of Minnesota

Nathan Hunstad, a University of Minnesota sophomore in the College of Liberal Arts, could have been halfway done with his science degree. Instead, he called it quits after his first month at the University of Illinois.

A Minnesota native, Hunstad was at the top of his classes in high school. He attended special college classes with other advanced high school students, and was accepted at the University of Illinois' aeronautic engineering program.

But after one month in the program, "I didn't want a science-based program. In a way I'm sick of science—I was kind of burned out," he said.

Hunstad is not alone. According to a recently released study in a January issue of the Chronicle for Higher Learning, science, math and engineering majors are dropping out in record numbers.

Nationally, about 44 percent of students who start out in science, math or engineering switch to another field, the Chronicle reported.

Of U.M.'s Institute of Technology students who enrolled as freshmen in the fall of 1992, 17 percent transferred to another unit within the university during the next four years, said Ronald Matross, assistant director for the Office of Planning and Information Services. That compares to 51 percent who had either graduated in the institute or were still enrolled.

Although researchers cited many reasons for the nationwide dropout rates, one main reason stood out.

"The beginning classes give students a poor and distorted image of what chemistry, math, physics, and engineering might be about," researcher Dr. Elaine Seymour told the Chronicle.

William Beyers, coordinator for the Student Academic Support Services for CLA, said that parental expectations also play a role in why students change majors.

"Some students discover that what they thought were their parents' expectations -

definable professional objectives - are really not what their parents are most interested in. What they are most interested in is what promises a life of completion and satisfaction for their children," said Beyers.

Dana Bacon started out as a chemistry student in the Institute of Technology's honors program, but then switched to legal history and finally to Scandinavian studies.

"Science was something I always enjoyed. When I was a little kid, I wanted to be the doctor. I tried to make little diabetes tests," said Bacon.

After he enrolled, Bacon discovered that other subjects has greater attraction for him.

"I had a professor who was very captivating in the field (of legal history)," Bacon said. Later, Bacon became interested in Scandinavian studies because he has Swedish ancestry and wanted to learn about his heritage.

For Hunstad, the decision was not based on impersonal lectures and large introductory courses so much as happiness.

"I didn't think I'd find happiness (as an engineer)," he said. After reading the book "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance," Hunstad decided that the atmosphere of a science program was not for him.

Hunstad said he was concerned about the need for early specialization as a science major, and felt that played a large part in his decision to leave the school.

Being a science major made him feel as if college were all about getting out and making money, added Hunstad.

"I think in today's society, the whole view of college is that you get a job where you can make more money," he said. "That's pretty much the only reason I've ever heard about going to college. And I definitely don't think that's the right reasons to go to college."

As for Hunstad, he hasn't ruled out taking science classes, but said he doesn't see himself using it in a career.

"I may take more science classes, just for my own personal interest," he said. "I am interested in some aspects of it, but I'm interested in knowing about it, not using it in a career."

Fraternities go dry to improve image

Knight-Ridder/Tribune News Service

With insurance rates going through their rooftops and their reputations under fire, fraternity houses across the nation are banning alcohol.

Two fraternities, Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Nu, have decided to become "substance-free" by 2000, a move that means the end of the wild keg parties many associate with fraternity life.

At Florida State University, the 80 brothers of Phi Delta Theta are bracing for the change—a change, said chapter president Josh Stephens, that is for the best.

"I support it wholeheartedly," said Stephens. "I think it's something the fraternities need. It's probably going to end up saving the Greek system."

The new rules will bar alcohol from the frat houses, but won't put an end to parties, Stephens said. Instead of hosting parties at home, the fraternity will sponsor them at other venues like local bars.

The main reason behind the policy change is the skyrocketing cost of liability insurance. Since Stephens pledged at Phi Delta Theta in 1994, insurance costs have gone up 35 percent, to \$135 per member per year. Some lawsuits have been slapped with million-dollar damage awards from accidents stemming from frat parties.

But it's not just the bottom line spurring the change. Fraternity leaders want their organizations to focus more on brotherhood than on booze.

"The focus of fraternity is not going to be alcohol anymore," said Stephens. "It's going to be a social organization, but it's also an organization that you join to become a better person. . . . Partying and having fun is all a part of that. . . but the focus hopefully won't be completely on alcohol any more."

Many fraternity officials around the country are fed up with the problems alcohol has caused on campus and believe it's time for a change.

Excessive drinking at fraternities over the years has led to deaths and injuries and has ruined academic careers.

Earlier this month, eight students at Frostburg State University in Maryland were charged with manslaughter in the alcohol-poisoning death of a freshman. Last fall, the University of New Hampshire banned drinking at fraternity parties after a drunken student died after falling off the roof of his fraternity house. Bowdoin College in Maine recently announced plans to disband the Greek system.

"It's not necessarily going to solve all of our problems, but many of the poor decisions students make on campuses today are the result of using alcohol," said Jonathan Brant, executive vice president of the National Interfraternity Conference. He expects most of the 63 national fraternities in his organization to join the trend.

Phi Delta Theta, based in Oxford, Ohio, has 180 chapters and 7,500 members. Sigma Nu, of Lexington, Va., has 210 chapters and 9,000 members.

Until now, Farmhouse, based in Kansas City, Mo., has been the only national fraternity with an official policy. It has prohibited alcohol at chapter houses since 1974.

Theta Chi fraternity, based in Indianapolis, hasn't adopted a policy but is testing the waters at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The chapter, which had all but died out, reopened last year as a no-alcohol house.

"We knew it would be a tough go, but we decided to try it a different way," said Theta Chi national spokesman Dave Westol.

Perseverance's "Saint Joan" is a trial

Playwright, director, and cast contribute to evening of unenjoyable theater

By Aaron Spitzer
Whalesong Reviewer

At the wiggled-out end of George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," the executioners of Joan of Arc, repentant before the beatified martyr's apparition, nonetheless advise against a second coming. "Mortal eyes cannot distinguish the saint from the heretic," one warns. A risen Joan, is the implication and pretty much the whole play's thesis, would just be put to death again. If only Perseverance Theatre, rather than resurrecting Shaw's cautionary tale, had heeded it's cautions.

It's true what director Aaron Elmore told the Empire: no one is burned in this production of "Saint Joan." But the preview I attended was still a kind of public execution: the audience, after condemning the play with inattention, slaughtered it with faint applause. Frankly, the carnage in Douglas that night satisfied my bloodlust; it appealed to my sense of Biblical justice. "Saint Joan" was bad theater, and deserved to die. Yet I left Perseverance's playhouse bugged by the blood on my hands: what if I, with my mortal eyes, was a latter-day inquisitor? What if "Saint Joan" was really divine?

There's good reason to wonder, actually. After all, in certain circles, "Saint Joan" is revered: it's one of the blessed texts of His Holiness Shaw, who sits next to Shakespeare in theater's hagiology. Since the show's first staging back in the 1920s, "Saint Joan" has usually played to a genuflecting public, and academics have consecrated it with canonization. It concerns me that, by panning this play, I'm fulfilling the story's own self-reflexive prophesy: martyring a drama about martyrdom, and thus sanctifying it further. So if Perseverance's "Saint Joan" is in fact decent theater, well, Lord have mercy on my soul...

Truth is, though, I found "Saint Joan" unwatchable: glacially-paced, mechanical, soporific as Rohypnol, labyrinth-like, and longer than a month of Sundays. Sometime during the show's third hour, as I dangled by the end of my attention span, I began to contemplate the double-entendres at work in the word "perseverance." I mean, hey: the historical tale of Joan of Arc is a high-order tragedy—parallel in ways to the Passion play, and potentially heart-rending. Yet the "Saint Joan" I attended was, from an emotional p.o.v., positively bovine. My heart remained passively unrent. So a stark-mad Jesus Freak gets cooked at the stake: ho hum. I endured the proceedings like a Buddhist, a fixed-point, Polaris-unmoved.

That "Saint Joan" is almost anti-interesting isn't just Perseverance's fault, or Aaron Elmore's, though: Shaw, however hallowed



Katie Jensen, as Joan of Arc, gives a little of that ol' time religion to Daniel Reaume, who portrays the Dauphin, in Perseverance Theatre's production of George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan."

he may be, really isn't a writer for the television age. Believing as he did that the intellect is the core of the soul (a misconception which any beer ad could dispel), Shaw operated in the archaic "theater of ideas." To Shaw, concepts, rather than feelings, were the engine of drama, and his bloodless characters worked largely as ciphers—symbols of abstract principles, pawns in cosmic conflicts. In this soundbitten, hypertextual, Ritalin-addled millenarian age—in this American Century—it isn't so surprising that "ideas" don't play well in Peoria.

And anyhow, the ideas at work in "Saint Joan" are yesterday's news: Protestantism vs.

Catholicism, feudalism vs. nationalism, faith vs. the Enlightenment, the right of women to wear pants, and so on. Mine eyes glaze over. If ever a play pleaded for a modernized reworking—about Jihad vs. McWorld, or something—it's this one. So, if "Saint Joan's" characters are all static and cubistically two-dimensional, and if you can't tell them apart and you don't care that you can't, and if their dialogue is a chain of loquacious arias executed in old-world diction and ladi-dah lingo, and if the play's action moves in the foreordained manner of the Mt. Roberts tram, and if your evening in Douglas doesn't culminate in the cathartic projectile-weeping which discerning tragedy-fans demand—well, blame G.

B. Shaw, too, and not just Aaron Elmore. But thump Elmore one, for picking (for his Perseverance directing debut, no less) a play which was better off dead.

Thump Elmore a second time for his scalp-scratchingly curious casting: most notably his employment of Katie Jensen in the lead role of Joan of Arc. Jensen, who was stellar as "Death of a Salesman's" Linda Loman, is a mature, dynamic actress, exuding square-jawed streetwisdom and passion in spades. But c'mon: Shaw's Joan is just barely pubescent. The maid from Domrémy is written as a kind of apostolic Hello Kitty: sweet and naive and moved by celestial forces she herself can barely fathom. Jensen is too smart to play dumb, and her Joan ends up butch, sardonic, and not exactly faith-inspiring—like a medieval riot grrl or something. As with most devout people, she's tiring and pedantic, and grinds through her lines with a work-ethic befitting the first Protestant. Plus, her costume designer dresses her funny: I mean, what's that supposed to be, a Luke Skywalker suit?

Most of Jensen's fellow cast members don't fare much better. Some of them, like Maria Gładyszewski as the teacher's pettish Archbishop of Rheims, are sadly miscast; others, like Nena Berry Thomas, induce mass confusion by portraying multiple characters in an unvarying style; while still others, lacking sheer force of personality, are driven to their knees beneath the baggy monster of Shaw's script. The less said about this bloodbath, the better.

Yet, in an evening of unexceptional performances, two actors stand out, scintillating like Hale-Bopp against "Saint Joan's" star-spangled backdrop. One of the more amazing displays of the Perseverance season is put in by the bald-pated Marty Clements, first as La Trémouille, the Constable of France, and then as Chaplain de Stogumber. As the Hell's Angelic La Trémouille, Clements is so scary that I caught myself, in the back row, cowering: he rages and thunders and fumes with crack-addicted intensity, and transcends the script itself, and deserves beatification for the miracle he performs, of preserving my faith in this play. And as the dog-faced, lugubrious de Stogumber, Clements is equally inspiring; really, the climax of this drama is not the trial or the burning or the dream, but any time Clements speaks a line. And a more minor joy, too, is Daniel Reaume, whose vaguely fetal, Popsicle-sucking Dauphin is portrayed with such lovable petulance that I wanted to give him a hug.

Other than that, though, "Saint Joan's" a wash. But I won't advise you not to go. Art, after all, is a lot like seeing Jesus in a tortilla: if it looks like a miracle to you, well hell, it's a miracle. Juneau's critical inquisition, despite our pre-Gutenbergian monopoly of the press, has no right to insist otherwise. Also, you should consider attending Saint Joan (if only to leave at intermission) simply to contribute to Perseverance's coffers. Their current theatrical fiasco notwithstanding, the company across the Channel is a local treasure more valuable than any gold mine. Due to mercenary budget cuts by state and federal Philistines, Perseverance is just about penniless. So offer them a tithe this time, and pray to God that their next play is a form of redemption.

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A taste of Asia down by Auke Bay

Chan's Thai Kitchen offers Juneau diners a little diversity

By Paul Converse
Whalesong Reviewer

In a town that seems to relish its selective version of diversity, where the bars take pride in offering countless varieties of beer, it has always baffled me that so many Juneau restaurant menus are infatuated with pizza, Mexican food, and reinventions of the hamburger. With half a zillion different cultures around the world, you'd think Juneau restaurants wouldn't keep limiting their cooking styles (and us) to American culinary clichés.

Thankfully, Auke Bay is different. We've got Chan's Thai Kitchen.

Any hole-in-the-wall restaurant (which are the best places to eat, in my mind) with the word "kitchen" in its name demands to be sampled, as any real culinary connoisseur can tell you. And having eaten more than a few meals at Anchorage's best kept secret—a little hole-in-the-wall restaurant called The Thai Kitchen—my mouth has been watering since the day I learned a new restaurant featuring the words "Thai" and "Kitchen" in its name was going to open in Auke Bay.

The night before I ate at Chan's, I couldn't sleep. Memories of Tom Yom soup drifted through my mind; I could taste the hot peppers, lemon grass and lime balanced against the coolness of fresh mushrooms. An hour passed as I lay half-awake, reeling through a swirl of Pad Thai and spring rolls and peanut sauce, and I began to worry, wondering if tomorrow's Thai food would live up to my expectations.

After making my bleary-eyed way through class the next morning, I meandered down the hill to Auke Bay for lunch with a few friends. Chan's Thai Kitchen is located downstairs in

what used to be called the Squire's Rest building, just a minute or two from campus. Two tables emptied as I came in the door so I was able to find a seat; I was lucky as in a minute all of the dozen or so tables were full. Chan's has apparently been busy, especially in the evening—so unless people always leave the room when you enter, you might have to wait a few minutes for a table. Or perhaps you can do as some people did, and share a table.

When my friends arrived, we leaned over our menus, staring at the selection of appetizers and soups, salads, curries and noodles featuring chicken and beef and pork, tofu and seafood. There were five of us altogether; some of us had eaten Thai food before, while others hadn't. Eventually, we settled on a Thai extravaganza of spring rolls, Tom Yom soup, two types of Pad Thai, and Kang Taa Poh and Kang Pet.

The spring rolls—similar to Chinese egg rolls—arrived after perhaps 10 minutes, and we gingerly passed them around the table. Bryan Moskop was the first to taste one and when he said "Wow" the rest of us dove in with joy. When a restaurant can deep-fry food, as spring rolls are, and yet make it taste delicate, crispy and light, you know you're in good hands.

Next to arrive was the Tom Yom soup, a large bowl of spicy broth with fresh mushrooms floating on the surface. Fresh mushrooms, celery, and pieces of tender chicken complimented the spiciness of hot peppers, lemon grass, and lime leaves. Although two members of our group found the soup too spicy for their taste, I rejoiced—and the less they ate, the more there was for me.

The Kang Taa Poh, a curry with chicken, lime leaves, tamarind juice and peanut sauce, arrived in a medium sized bowl. It was accompanied by a bowl of rice, and followed quickly by two types of Pad Thai.

The Kang Taa Poh curry was thin and coconut flavored, with a hint of peanuts; we spooned the chicken and sauce over rice. Judging from the rate at which it disappeared, everyone enjoyed it considerably.

We also enjoyed the Pad Thai. Pad Thai is a tangle of rice noodles, with Thai seasoning and peanuts; we ordered one with chicken and one with shrimp. They both came stacked high on medium sized plates, and were very good—the best Pad Thai I've eaten.

Last to arrive was the Kang Pet, which was a red curry with beef and vegetables. I remember enjoying it, but can't remember what it tasted like. Perhaps, however, this dish was at a disadvantage—I'd already tasted five different dishes before it.

Overall, I thought Chan's Thai Kitchen did very well. The restaurant feels a little cramped, and the parking area is vague, but the service is friendly, the food excellent, the servings—except for the bowls of rice—very large. The skinny aerobics instructor at the table complained about the lack of a dessert menu, but personally, I was too full to even think about dessert.

Prices range from \$7 to \$10 per dish, which seems a bit expensive for an unemployed student but is quite acceptable for the amount and quality of food you receive. Our group of five spent just over \$50 for six dishes; however, we ate far too much, and still had leftovers to take home. If you ordered an entree and an extra bowl of rice (\$1) you'd probably have a meal—at least a lunch—for two people, which would bring your cost down.

An hour after entering the Chan's Thai Kitchen, all five of us were sprawled around a table strewn with nearly-empty dishes. We were happy. Someone, looking out the window, declared that the view of Auke Bay was beauti-

ful—and, even though the view was tarnished somewhat by the ancient yellow bus parked across the street, and interrupted occasionally by the periodical passing of a car, it was beautiful. Good food does amazing things.

And Chan's Thai Kitchen is making good food.

(Chan's Thai Kitchen is located in the Squire's Rest building next to the Auke Bay school; it's open every day except Monday, from 11:00 to 2:00 and from 5:00 to 8:00.)



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Bill proposed to aid students financially

Employers could offer student loan repayment as part of a benefits plan

By Colleen Debaise
College Press Service

Kimberly Kleiman, a junior analyst for a suburban New York pharmaceutical company, would love to live in a trendy Greenwich Village apartment like the characters on "Friends."

But instead, the 1992 SUNY-Albany graduate rents the bottom half of a house in Iselin, N.J., an economically depressed suburb 45 minutes from the city. "I live in a basement apartment," she says. "Why? I'm paying off my student loans."

Although it's been five years since she finished college, Kleiman says the burden of payback has not eased up. Like a growing number of college students, Kleiman financed a large portion of her college education through student loans. Monthly student loan payments continue to take a big bite out of her paycheck, leaving little left over to cover rent, groceries and other necessities.

In an innovative approach to dealing with skyrocketing student debt, NELLIE MAE, the largest nonprofit provider of student loan funds, has drafted a proposal yet to be approved by Congress in which employers could offer student loan repayment on a pre-tax basis as part of a benefits plan.

"Because there's such a problem with student debt, businesses should take a stake in it because students are paying so much for their training," Diane Saunders, vice president of communications and public affairs for NELLIE MAE. "It's time for the corporate world to step in."

In 1996, more than 50 percent of all U.S. students borrowed money to pay for their undergraduate or graduate education. That's partly because college costs increased as much as 200 percent between 1981 and 1994, outpacing inflation by more than 250 percent. Experts also attribute the loan surge to the 1992 Higher Education Act, which expanded the federal student loan program and allowed more

students to borrow even larger sums of money.

And simply, "more of the onus to borrow has moved to the students," said Saunders. "In the past, the state and federal government and parents all were helping students pay for college more than they are now."

Under NELLIE MAE's proposal, employers could take some of the debt burden off students' shoulders by offering a loan-repayment plan as part of the company's benefits package.

For instance, an employee would be able to set aside pre-tax income in a special account to be used exclusively for student loan repayment. Or, an employee could choose student loan repayment over benefits such as life insurance or dental coverage.

Companies also could choose to match student loan repayment dollars at levels similar to a 401(k) plan, in which an employer may contribute 50 cents, for example, for every dollar the employee pays.

According to Kevin Boyer, executive director of the National Association of Graduate-Professional Students, it's only a matter of time before student loan repayment becomes a benefit that graduates seek when they start their job search.

"Billions are now being borrowed," he said. "At some point, students will have a difficult time repaying loans with their after-graduation salaries. Companies that are in a cash situation to repay a loan early may find a recent graduate very eager to work for them."

Financial aid directors at universities around the nation say they're willing to embrace the plan as good news for students plagued with a heavy debt burden.

"While colleges are concerned about the amount of debt students are incurring, it is still a necessity to pay for college," said Ellen Miller, director of financial aid at Hartwick College. "We all worry about the amount of debt our students have when they leave and how important it is for them to realize the necessity to repay those loans."

In the past year, the U.S. Department of Education has reported a record low student loan default rate of slightly under 11 percent. But that follows "get-tough" policies, such as garnishing wages and tax refunds, implemented to put a lid on the the soaring number of defaulters.

Kleiman said she ran into problems when she graduated from the State University of New York-Albany without a job and a pile of student loans to pay back.

"I would take cash advances on my credit card to pay my student loans," she said. "The creditors would call me, and I would give them any excuse whatsoever."

With the help of a good job, she's been able to better manage her debt. However, "all of a sudden, you'll get these little financial hits," she said. "Your car gets stolen, or you get a divorce, and you're like, 'How the hell am I going to pay my student loans?'"

As scores of graduates report similar stories, students still in college are becoming more wary of the amounts they borrow, say college loan officers. They report a new breed of sophisticated student borrowers are asking more questions about their loans. Miller, at Hartwick, said she finds today's college students much less willing to "just borrow" money to help pay their tuition bill.

NELLIE MAE's proposal, Saunders said, is attractive to companies because it would help them retain employees, thereby saving recruiting and hiring costs. Because loan repayment would serve as a replacement benefit, there would be no extra cost to the company or, for that matter, the government, creating a "win-win" situation for everybody, she said. Enter Magazine, a 1-year-old webzine, recently launched a survey to gauge reader opinion on student loan repayment as a benefit.

For a corporate perspective, the magazine interviewed companies such as American Express, which said the idea "would put them ahead of other companies [and be worth] looking at."

NELLIE MAE president Lawrence O'Toole has drafted a student loan repayment proposal that could be directly incorporated into the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, scheduled to be taken up by the House in late 1997.

NELLIE MAE planned to introduce the proposal as part of a budget bill last year, but decided against it when a budget stalemate—largely over education spending issues—forced a government shutdown.

We knew no one would pick it up with the budget debacle going on," Saunders said. So far, the proposal has enjoyed bi-partisan support from Rep. Joe Kennedy, D-Mass., and Rep. William F. Gooding, R-Pa. "It's a way of helping students get through college after the fact, and it's not costing the government any money," Saunders said.

But only time will tell whether the proposal will make its way out of legislative limbo and into company policy.

Saunders said she encourages students interested in the proposal to write their U.S. representative or senator in a grass-roots effort to push the legislation through Congress. "That's the best way to get things done," she said.

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in Auke Bay, AK

11806 Glacier Highway ♦ 789-7402

Upstairs at the old Squire's building

NOW OPEN

Monday thru Friday Lunch: 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Dinner: 6:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.	Saturday Dinner: 5:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Sunday: Closed
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